369 The Ukrainian people, being an old nation with an agricultural civilization, is not attracted by industry and by large concentrations of population. It prefers to live in the country, when its material life is assured, seeking to supplement its revenues by semi-agricultural professions such as those of artisan, or small trade, or finally the service of the State.

241 The Ukrainian agriculturalist, especially in the regions of the south, is conscious of participating in the general economy of the country. He takes a great interest in the choice of plants to be developed, in the organization of co-operatives for trade and credit, and in the construction of the means of communication. He is a civilized peasant, a quite European farmer. Without disparaging the intellect and the practical sense of the Great Russian people, it is necessary to recognize that the Ukrainian is more Western in all his conceptions, and more European, than his brother of the north.

163 On the other hand, the Ukrainian people have a great vitality. Among the peoples of Europe they have the greatest rate of increase, which reaches 2·3 per cent per annum. The fecundity of the women is astonishing: between twenty and thirty years it is 23 per cent, while in France it hardly reaches 8 per cent at the same ages.[1]

142 The average height of the men at the period of military service is about 1 m. 69½ cm.

137 342 Ukrainians are very clean and their houses very neat, mostly whitened with whitewash and surrounded by gardens. Fruit trees, particularly cherry trees, give the villages an attractive appearance, especially in the districts of Kiev and Poltava (Zone 1)[7] where the rich and green nature resembles the landscape of Southern England.

[1] That is to say that for a 100 women between twenty and thirty years one meets 23 expectant ones.

7 [See category 116, pp. 139-140. --Analyst]

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

161 Since the official census of 1897 various official estimates of the population in the Ukraine have been issued; they do not distinguish between the different branches of Russians. According to the official estimates of January 1912 and 1915 the totals for the nine Governments in the Ukraine were as follows:

	1912.	1915.
Volhynia	3,995,700	4,241,800
Podolia	3,882,700	4,127,600
Kiev	4,635,700	4,988,000
Chernigov	3,083,500	3,148,900
Poltava	3,673,100	3,906,200
Kharkov	3,329,700	3,452,000
Yekaterinoslav	3,214,900	3,537,300
Kherson	3,547,500	3,806,900
Taurida (without the Crimea)[1]	982,800	1,066,650
Total	30,345,600	32,275,350

163 It is well known that the birth-rate of the Little Russians is higher and steadier than that of the Great Russians. But, even allowing for a mere continuance since 1897 of the same ratio between the two, the total of Little Russians in the Ukraine in 1912 can be fairly estimated at 23,500,000.

There are also large numbers of Little Russians in other Governments of Russia. Figures for these Governments in 1897 were as follows:

Government.	*Total Population.*	*Little Russians.*	*Per-centage.*
Grodno	1,603,409	363,000	23
Kursk	2,371,012	527,778	22
Voronezh	2,531,253	915,883	36
Bessarabia	1,935,412	379,698	20
Kuban Province (Caucasus)	1,918,881	908,818	48
Stavropol (Caucasus)	873,301	319,817	37

In the same year there were also 719,655 Little Russians in the Don Territory, 133,115 in the Government of Astrakhan, 76,928 in other parts of the Cau-

[1] The birth-rate has been more rapid on the mainland than in the Crimea; hence 50 per cent. of the population is allowed to Taurida alone.

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

Government.	Town Population.	Country Population.
Poltava	363,500	3,352,900
Kharkov	516,200	2,851,500
Yekaterinoslav	406,500	2,883,600
Kherson	1,017,500	2,592,800
Taurida (with the Crimea)	447,200	1,559,300

It is apparent from these figures that a large proportion of the population of the Ukraine is still engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Many parts of the Ukraine are very thickly populated. The most densely populated Governments are as follows: Podolia, 243; Kiev, 236; Poltava, 192; Chernigov, 154; Kharkov, 160; Volhynia, 146; Yekaterinoslav, 135; and Kherson, 132 persons per square mile.

Movement

The population of the Ukraine increases more steadily than that of Great Russia. The following figures are given by the official statistical annual (1914) for the year 1912:

	Births. total.	*Births. per* 1,000.	*Deaths. total.*	*Deaths. per* 1,000.	*Increase. per* 1,000.
Volhynia	154,685	39·0	72,287	18·1	20·9
Podolia	145,401	37·4	73,254	18·9	18·5
Kiev	182,024	39·3	92,109	19·9	19·4
Chernigov	116,411	37·8	59,972	19·5	18·3
Poltava	136,951	37·3	64,801	17·6	19·7
Kharkov	151,064	45·4	73,349	22·0	23·4
Yekaterinoslav	159,233	49·5	72,995	22·7	26·8
Kherson	157,622	44·4	92,227	26·0	18·4
Taurida	85,913	43·7	44,080	22·4	21·3

The average mortality is lower in the towns than in the country, owing to the fact that the more robust elements of the population are attracted to the towns, leaving the old men, women, and children behind.

Infant mortality is often as high as 50 per cent.; this is due to ignorance, insufficient feeding, and the fact that mothers return to work in the fields or factories within a few days of child-birth. The imperfect system of medical aid prevents many cases of births and deaths from ever being officially reported.

of education, and in their occupations. The bulk (86·4 per cent.) of the Ukrainians are peasants and agriculturists. The percentage of people living in the country is in the Government of Kharkov, 85; in Poltava, 89; Yekaterinoslav, 88; Chernigov, 91; Taurida, 80; Kherson, 70. The percentage of peasants is almost the same, e. g. Kharkov, 90; Poltava, 89; Yekaterinoslav, 87; Chernigov, 86; Taurida, 73; Kherson, 61. The average increase in population is higher than in any other province in European Russia; consequently, though many peasants have become, during the last twenty-five years, workmen in the newly started industries, the general number of agricultural peasants remains unchanged.

Land Tenure[1].—While Great Russia is at present a country of communal land-ownership (*mir*), in the Ukraine or Little Russia individual or, strictly speaking, family ownership and communal ownership exist together (cf. p. 78). The *mir* in Great Russia appears to have been introduced in the sixteenth century, when the Moscow Government established serfdom and imposed heavy taxation, for it was easier to make the whole village responsible for the taxes than the separate families. However, in the north or, properly speaking, Novgorod Russ. the land, as a general rule, belonged to one large family or clan, composed of from two to six houses (the owners of which bore the same name), and called *pyechishche* (large stove). The ownership was hereditary, and hence the land became more and more subdivided, so that families owned more or less according to the number of children. There was no readjustment of the land as in the case of the *mir*. The *pyechishche* of Novgorod was known in Kiev-Russ as *ognishche* (meaning a large fire); and the term *ognishchanin* (meaning a member of the *ognishche*) is found in the Kiev law (*Russkaya Pravda*). Connected with that form of tenure is a custom, which even now is found sometimes in the Ukraine, of minorate, according to which the younger

[1] See also p. 77.